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# ADAHOONILIGII

THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE MONTHLY

VOLUME 8, NOS. 9 & 10

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA

JULY 1, AUGUST 1, 1952

## 'Aak'eeji' 'Anáhálzhishgo Tségháhoodzánigi Neeni Baa Niná'áldah Yéé Náá'ádleeh

'Ak'eeji' nááhodilzhishgo Tségháhoodzánigi naa'ahóohai ná'ádleeh yéé t'áá náá'doodleet daanligo yiniyé hasht'e dadi'nééh hastóí t'áá 'ááí yiniyé sinilii. Bini 'Ant'áqtsoh wolyéhígíí naakits'áadahgóó yootkáatgo hahodoogáát daaníí lá. Táí jí neeni baa na'aldeeh dooleetgo yee ndahaz'á.



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Entrance to the Navajo Tribal Fair Grounds, Window Rock, Arizona.

Photo by Milton Snow

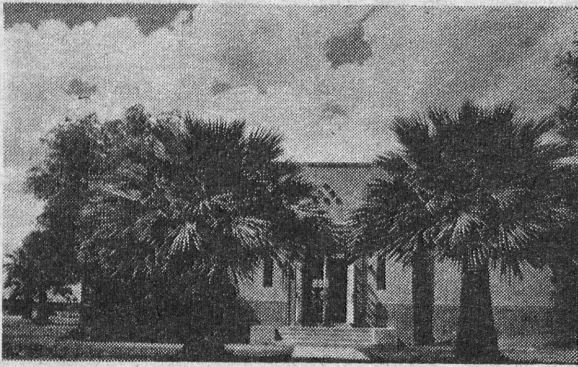
Peter Yazzie wolyé, Tséhootsooí dóó diné nilíigo, 'éí 'aláqjí' yá sizí díí kwii Tségháhoodzánigi neeni baa niná'áldahígíí. 'Áko 'éí diné 'áníigo 'atné'é'ááh dóó bik'íjí 'tíí', 'índa bée-gashii da ninádaalgo'ígíí t'áá háíida Indian nilíí shíí 'atah daané'é baa ndeeshaat nízingo t'áá 'altso bee bá haz'á ní. 'Áádóó nohlq'ígo nihaa 'álah doohleeh níigo níléí da'nííts'áq'góó hane' 'ádayiilaa.

Nanise' 'ádaat'éii, Naabeehó ndeinií't'q'ii, 'índa Naabeehó bina'ach'qah danilíinii, diyogí, béeesh tígaii da, 'índa na'aldloosh dabíiyisii, baa dadzólníinii, dadínool'íí dóó dahodínool-nééł biniyé lq'ígo bíł 'álah náádiidleet níí lá 'atdó'. 'Áádóó t'ée'go neeni baa niná'álda-hq' dó' t'áá 'ákónáánát'ée dooleet ní.

T'áadoo le'é dadínool'íí biniyé bíł 'álah

(Continued on page 2)





In this building the Special Navajo Classes at the Phoenix Indian School meet.

**Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi 'át'é díí. Naabeehó ba'áłchíní t'áá sahdií 'át'éego nanitingo 'ashdla' náahaijį' 'ihoo'aahígíí baa dadiist'áa-nii díí kin si'ánígíí yii' da'ólta'.**

(Continued from page 1)

da'azlį́'ii yá'ádaat'ééh shį́' t'áá 'altso dahodínóotnéét, 'éi 'áájí béeso náahábį́h dooleet'ii ła' t'áá hólóó lá 'ałdó'. T'áadoo le'é dadínóol'į́' biniyé ndahaashjaa'ii yik'ehgo dahodínóotnéetii naaltsoos dabikáa'go bee nidandeehgo 'álya. 'Éi shį́' ła' danóol'į́' díí naaltsoosígíí. Shą́' 'ákót'éego yinaha'áa lá ni' Peter Yazzie.

Bilagáana Mr. Bryce Sewell wolyé, Naabeehó Bina'ach'qah danilínii bee dah 'ooldahjí yinant'a'í nilį́, 'éi 'ánígo béesh ąigaii naagháájí 'ootseed danilínii, 'inda diyogí da 'ádaat'éii, 'áádóo kojį́' diné bina'ach'qah náadanidłį́' shį́' shá dínóol'į́' danohsinii t'ah t'áá díkwii da hadziihgo nidahidoohjih níí lá.

Díí t'áadoo le'é dadínóol'į́' biniyé bił 'áłah da'azlį́'ii táá 'ałkéé' nínilgo dahodínóotnéét daanígó yindaha'áa lá.

#### THE 1952 NAVAJO TRIBAL FAIR

The Navajo Tribal Fair Commission has announced that the annual Navajo Tribal Fair will be held at the Window Rock, Arizona fairgrounds, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 12, 13, 14, 1952.

Peter Yazzie, Fair Chairman, said that all Indian tribes are invited to visit the Fair and to participate in the afternoon rodeo events.

The Tribal Fair this year will feature an expanded agricultural exhibit, Arts & Crafts, livestock, and Indian ceremonies will be staged in the arena each night of the celebration.

Premium awards totaling several hundred dollars will be listed in a premium book to be distributed soon according to Mr. Yazzie.

According to information from Mr. Bryce Sewell, head of the Navajo Arts and Crafts Guild, weaving, silverwork, and other handicrafts to be displayed at Tribal Fair should be gotten in early.

Prizes will be offered for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd places

#### Naabeehó Ba'áłchíní Da'ólta'ígíí

T'áá 'ániidídóo Naabeehó ba'áłchíní da'ólta'ígíí t'áá deg yilkiłgo hodideeshzhiizh. Naaki náahaiídą́' 'áłchíní da'ólta' yéé 'ánéelt'e'gi bééhózin. 'Índa haidą́' náada'ólta' yéé dó' bééhózin. 'Ako díí naaki ghaa' biyi' 'áłchíní da'ólta'ígíí 'ahqah niná'niłgo 'ániid haidą́' yígíí tsosts'idi neeznádiin dóo bi'qą 'ashdladiin 'ólta'jį́' nináadahaas'nil lá. Neeznáa náahai yéedą́' Naabeehó ba'áłchíní da'ólta' yéé t'áá 'át'égo 'ashdladi miil dóo bi'qą náhást'éidi neeznádiin dóo bi'qą hastą́'áadah yilt'éego da'ólta' 'ít'éé' lá 'íidą́'. Haidą́' 'éi táá' ts'áadahdi miil dóo bi'qą dį́di neeznádiin dóo bi'qą tseebídiin yilt'éego da'ólta'. Díidígíí bee nabik'í tsáhákeesgo Naabeehó t'áá hazhó' ba'áłchíní 'ólta'jį́' 'adayiinilgo 'át'éé lá k'ad.

'Áádóo 'índa díí k'ad t'óo nabik'í tsáhákeesgo naadiin tseebídi miil yilt'éé shą́'shin Naabeehó ba'áłchíní k'ad 'ólta' yíghahgi nidanise'ii. Diné doo 'altso hooghangí sidáa da, 'áko 'áłchíní nídajóltah ndi doo 'altso nídajóltah da. Kóhoot'éedą́' shį́go 'áłchíní 'ólta' yíghahgo ndanise'ii t'áá shódaozt'e'ígi dajį́ta'go naadiin dį́di miil dóo bi'qą 'ashdladi neeznádiin dóo bi'qą naadiin naaki yilt'éé lá dazhdíniid. 'Ako ndi 'éi bééhózingo 'áłchíní 'ólta' yíghahgi ndanise'ii doo 'altso yéelta' da. Naadiin tseebídi miil 'éi 'iıyisí yilt'éé shą́'shin jó ha'ní. 'Ako táá' ts'áadahdi miil dóo bi'qą dį́di neeznádiin dóo bi'qą tseebídiin 'éi k'ad da'ólta' ha'ní. 'Ako dį́' ts'áadahdi miil dóo bi'qą 'ashdladi neeznádiin dóo bi'qą naadiin yilt'éego 'éi t'ah ndi 'ólta' bá 'ádin lá.

Nléi t'óo'di Naabeehó ba'áłchíní ła' da'ólta'go 'álya dóo 'áłchíní t'áá hazhó' lą́' 'ólta'jį́' 'adahaaskai silį́; jó k'ad nléi Dzit' Yí 'Ółta' ha'nínídi 'ákót'éego 'áłchíní t'óo 'ahayóí da'ólta'.

'Áłchíní 'ólta' yíghahgi ndanise'ii t'áá shódaozt'e'égi yéelta'go kót'éego kéyah bikáa'góo daníjaa lá: Arizona wolyéego hahoodzooígíí biyi'jį́ dį́' ts'áadahdi miil dóo bi'qą naakidi neeznádiin dóo bi'qą naadiin tseebí yilt'éé lá. Colorado wolyéego Dibé Nitsaąí hahoodzooígíí biyi'jį́ 'éi tsosts'idiin dóo bi'qą tsosts'id yilt'éé lá. New Mexico wolyéego Yootó bináhásdzojį́ 'éiyá náhást'éidi miil dóo bi'qą tseebídi neeznádiin dóo bi'qą tseebí ts'áadah yilt'éé lá 'áłchíní 'ólta' yíghahgi nidanise'ígíí. Utah wolyéego hanáahoodzooígíí biyi'jį́ 'éi hastą́di neeznádiin dóo bi'qą hastą́'áadah yilt'éé lá 'áłchíní. 'Ako díí t'áá 'át'é 'ahídzogo naadiin

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## ADAHOONILIGII

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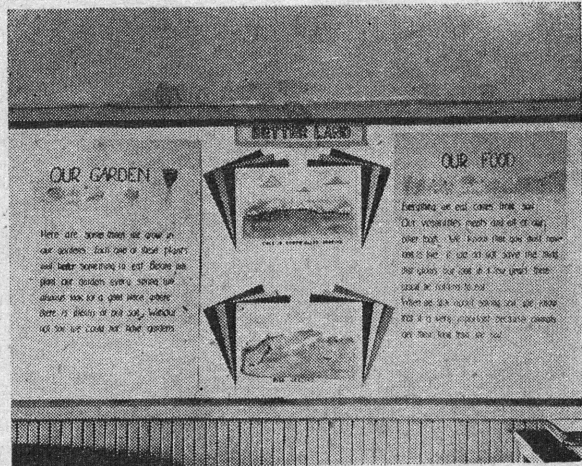
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díí'di miil dóo bi'qá tsosts'idi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá tádiin dóo bi'qá náhást'éi lá. (Tsíłkéi, 'índa ch'íkéi da tseebíits'áadah dóo níwohdi béédáahaiígíí 'á' 'atah da'ólta'go 'át'é k'ad. 'Éi 'ákódaat'éhígíí bééhózingo naakidi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá tsosts'id ts'áadah yilt'éego da'ólta'. 'Áko 'éidíígíí nahj' bits'á náádzogo díí 'áłchíní 'ólta' yíghahgi ndanise' ha'nínígíí naadiin díí'di miil dóo bi'qá 'ashdladi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá naadiin naaki yilt'éé lá.)

T'áa Naabeehó bináhasdzo bikáa'gi 'áłchíní da'ólta'ígíí 'éi kwii baa nááhane'. Boarding school wolyéego hótsoago t'áa 'ał'idáq' da'ólta' yéegóó 'éi k'ad 'áłchíní naakidi miil dóo bi'qá tsosts'idi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá tádiin dóo bi'qá náhást'éi yilt'éego da'ólta'. Community schools deiłnigo híléi diné bitahgóó náada'ólta'. 'Ákqó 'áłchíní t'áa 'át'égo naakidi mil dóo bi'qá hastáqadi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá tseebídiin dóo bi'qá náhást'éi yilt'éego náada'ólta'. 'Índa j' 'ólta' wolyéego 'ahgóó náada'ólta'. 'Ákqó 'éiyá 'áłchíní hastáqadi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá tseebíi yilt'éego náada'ólta'. 'Áko díí Naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'gi 'áłchíní da'ólta'ígíí t'áa 'át'é 'ahíidzogo hastáqadi miil dóo bi'qá naadiin hastáqago da'ólta'.

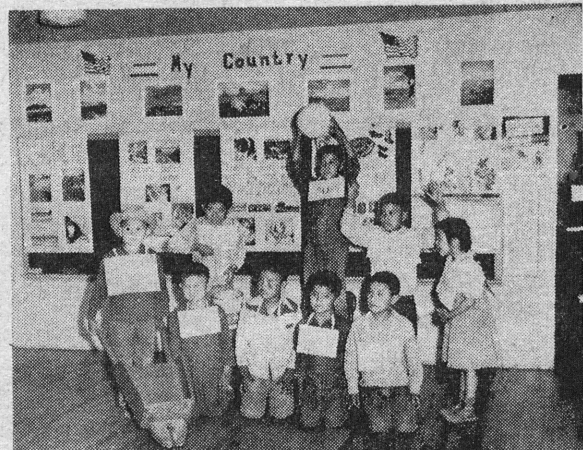
Náána híléi t'í'óo'di da'ólta'góó 'éi Naabeehó ba'áłchíní díjdi miil dóo bi'qá díjdi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá naadiin naaki yilt'éego náada'ólta'. 'Áko díí k'ad 'ákót'éego Wáashindoon bá da'ólta'góó Naabeehó ba'áłchíní da'ólta'.

Náána'á 'éiyá 'éé' neishoodii bá da'ólta'góó 'atah da'ólta'. 'Áájí 'éiyá t'ááłáhádi miil dóo bi'qá t'ááłáhádi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá hastáqadiin dóo bi'qá tseebíi yilt'éego da'ólta'. Náána'á 'éiyá Bilagáana da'ólta'j' 'atah da-



Children in the Chinle Area Schools are learning the importance of soil conservation. The above posters were made as a part of the study.

Ch'iníłjji 'ólta' bił hahoodzo ha'níigo bee wójihíj' kót'éego 'áłchíní da'ólta'ígíí kéyah baa 'áháyáqgi yidahoot' aah. Kwii naaltsoos bikáa' na'ashch'q'ígíí deiníł'jigo dóo dayólta'go yee 'idahoot'aah.



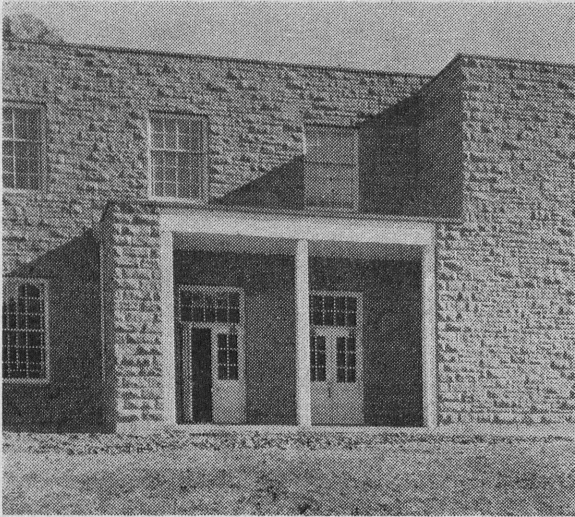
The beginners at Chinle are learning how plants grow. In their play the farmer planted the seeds, the sun shined, the wind blew, the clouds came, it rained and the seeds grew.

Ch'iníłjdi da'ólta' díí 'áłchíní kwii naaltsoos yik'i naháaztánígíí. Na'a'néhígíí t'áa bił 'ahii' siláago 'áłástsi' díniséehgi bee bídahojiit'aah. Hastiin k'éé'díłéhígíí 'áłtsé k'í'dííłá, 'aadóó jóhoonaa' 'éi 'adiníłdiiingo 'éi bee 'teezhígíí níiziił, 'aadóó níyolígíí beego k'os 'á' dah daasts'id, 'éi bits'qáqádóó nahóółtq, k'idoolyáhq bee náshzhohgo hadaneesq, jó kót'éego baa hane' níl'jigo bee ndajiné. 'Ákót'éego bee 'ihoo'aahgo yaa naakai lá díí 'áłchíní yázhí.

'ólta'. 'Áájí dó' t'ááłáhádi miil dóo bi'qá tseebídi neeznádiin dóo bi'qá dízdiiin dóo bi'qá

(Continued on page 4)





This is the front of the new modern Keams Canyon boarding School, Keams Canyon, Arizona. Most of the children who attend this school are Navajos.

T'áá 'ániidígo Lók'a'deeshjin hoolyéedi kin bií 'ólta' doofeelíi ła' 'anáánályaa, 'éi kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. Díí Lók'a'deeshjin hoolyéego 'ólta'ígíí Kiis'aanii bikéyah biyi'jii 'ólta' lá ndi Naabeehó ba'áłchíní t'éiyá 'aghá da'ólta'.

(Continued from page 3)

hastáq náada'ólta'. 'Índa 'áłchíní bijaa' baqah dah ndahaz'aanii, doo da'diits'a'ii dóo bináá' da 'ádaadinii ła' 'ńléi t'f'óó'góó Bilagáana yił da'ólta'. Tseebííts'áadah yilt'é 'ákót'éego baqah dah ndahaz'áq ndi 'atah da'ólta'ígíí. Jó 'akon, díí k'ad 'ákót'éego Naabeehó ba'áłchíní da'ólta'ígíí baa hane'.

#### NAVAJO CHILDREN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

During recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of Navajo children enrolled in school. Figures for the 1951-52 school year show that this tendency is still in effect as there was an increase in enrollment of 750 during 1951-52 over 1950-51. Enrollment has increased from 5,916 in 1942-43 to 13,480 in 1951-52.

The estimated number of Navajo children 6 to 18 inclusive, is 28,000. The July 1, 1951, school census of Navajo children of school age is 24,522. There are 13,480 children in school, thus, using the first figure 28,000; 14,520 children are still out of school.

The large increase in Navajo enrollment in recent years has come from special programs at off-reservation schools; as Intermountain Indian School, Brigham City, Utah.

School census figures by states are as follows: Arizona 14,228; Colorado 77; New Mexico 9,818; and Utah 616 or a total of 24,739. (This figure includes 217 children who are over age but attending school. 24,739 less 217 equals 24,522.)

In government operated schools on the Navajo reservation, 2,739 children attended the Area Boarding Schools; 2,689 attended Community boarding schools; and 608 attended day schools or a total of 6,026 children attended reservation schools.

#### Naabeehó 'At'ééd Niljigo "Spelling Bee" Yee Honeesnáa Lá

'At'ééd ła' 'ashdla'áadah binááhaigo na-ghái Ts'ihootso hoolyéegi 'Éé' Neishoodii bá da'ólta'ági 'atah 'ólta' Marie Hasteen Tso wolyéego. Letters wolyéego 'at'kée' yit'eezhgo Bilagáana yee nda'azo t'áá 'at'qq 'adeits'a'go. 'Éi 'ákódaat'éhígíí 'ayóogo bił bée'hózin jiní díí 'at'ééd. 'Ako shíí díí kwii yił da'ólta'ígíí t'áá yee yilqaji' nilj nahalingo naghái Tsézhin Deez'áhi hoolyéegi 'ei letters daolyéego 'at'kée' naaznilgo saad bee 'ádaal'ínígíí dajózhígo baa ní'diildee' ha'níigo Bilagáana ba'áłchíní da'ólta'ii da'níłts'áq'á' 'álah 'ályaa. 'Ako kodóo díí Naabeehó 'at'ééd niljigo 'áadi 'atah yidlóóz. 'Éi daqdaq' 'ákót'éego baa na'asdee'. Nt'ée' díí 'at'ééd 'áadi 'áłchíní t'áá 'áłtso yaa náahoneesnáa lá. Saad t'áá'á'í ní'ánigo bá 'at'kée' wójligo tseebídiin dóo bi'qq díí' bá yée-jí'go ts'ídá t'áá 'at'é nizhónigo yitaa 'ósta' jiní. 'Ako 'éi yee honeesná siljii' 'íidqá'.

'Áádóo 'ńléi Phoenix hoolyéedi t'áá 'ákó-t'éego ła' baa nínáa'diildee'go 'ákóq' 'atah díínáá' náabi'doo'niid. 'Áadi yiniyé nááná-dzáago t'áá ya'át'éehgo saad tseebííts'áadah 'at'kée' sinil yitaa náá'ósta' dóo 'ákóne' nááná doofeeléy yisiihgo bee baa honeezná jiní.

Phoenix hoolyéedi honeesnánígíí shíí 'éi 'ńléi Wááshindoondi t'áá 'ákót'éego 'atah yaa nínáánásdzá. 'Éi 'ńléi 'adahwiis'áadéé' 'ákót'éego yee dahoneesnánii 'áadi 'álah 'ánál'íjh. Díí k'ad 'ákót'éego da'ólta'í danilíinii yee 'ahaa nídahonilnééh dóo t'áá 'éi bee 'ihoo'aah nilj.

#### NAVAJO GIRL WINS "SPELLING BEE"

Marie Hasteen Tso, age 15, of St. Michael's school won the Spelling Bee held at St. John's in March. To win she had to spell eighty-four words.

Miss Tso then represented the St. John's Area at Phoenix in a Spelling Bee in May. At Phoenix she spelled 18 words before missing.

The winner of the Phoenix contest was awarded a trip to Washington, D. C. where the contestant may take part in the National Spelling Bee.

#### JULY-AUGUST EDITION OF ADAHOONILIGII

Mr. Fred G. Snyder, printing instructor at Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona, has been temporarily assigned to special work at Haskell Institute.

Mr. Snyder's shop prints this paper. As the result a combination of the July-August issues of Adahooniligii was necessary.

In government schools off the reservation 4,422 children attended.

In addition 1,168 attended mission schools; 1,846 attended public schools and 18 attended state schools for deaf and blind.



## Tsiizizii Hoolyéedi Diné Kéédahat'íinii

Haidqá' díí Tsiizizii hoolyéegi diné kéédahat'ínígíí t'áá kóníghání nahalingo 'álah nádleehgo hoolzhiizh.

'Áko t'áadoo le'é bá néit'aah shíí dóo yinda ha'áah shíí ts'ídá yá'át'éehgo yaa naakai silíí'. Hastóí t'áá 'áádóo naat'áanii danilínígíí, 'índa 'éé' neishoodii da, dóo t'áá 'ákwii Wáashindoon yá ndaalnishii da nidayóki'go yíł 'álah nádleehgo t'áá hazhó'ó bee yá'át'éehgo 'álah ná'ádlee silíí'.

'Álah 'aleeh ha'niihgo ts'ídá t'áá 'ánóht'é 'álah náhdlee, jó da'ahí'níigo bee t'áá yá'át'éehgo 'álah ná'ádlee. Bilagáana da ła' nídaaka'nga t'áadoo le'é t'áá na'nitin hónít'i'jii diné yee yíł ninádahalnii. Kéyah baa 'áháyáqgi, 'índa 'ats'íis baa 'áháyáqgi da yee háadaadzihi. 'Aadóo t'áá diné binant'a'í danilíinii, inda diné bisiláoo da t'áá bee hadeesdzih danizin shíí yee háadaadzihi. 'Aadóo 'índa t'áadoo le'é t'áá na'nitinji bił dahonít'i'ii 'ahilkeedgo t'áá 'anáá' bee danil'ínígíí bá néit'aah diné 'álah nádleehii. 'Índa 'áłchíní da'ólta'ígíí da t'áadoo le'é yaa ninádaakah, doodaii' na'al-kidígíí da néit'aah.

Kwii 'álah ná'ádleehego íléí 'adahwiis'ágóó hane' danilíinii t'áá diné k'ehjí dóo Bilagáana k'ehjí baa nídahanii. 'Éí t'áá 'ákwii 'ólta'gi ndaalnishii 'ákót'éego yaa nídahalnii.

Díí niná'álki' ha'nínígíí 'éí béeso bāqah 'íłigo niná'álki'. 'Éí íléí háadi shíí 'ádaal'jigo 'éí 'áádéé' t'áá 'ákót'éego yee nahas'q. 'Áko 'áádéé' t'óó 'a'ii'níł níl'jigo kodóo 'ákóq bik'é bich'j' nda'jiiłé. Na'al-kidígíí t'áá 'altso 'ákó-t'é. 'Áko díí kwii Tsiiziziigi diné bináát' ní-ná'álki'go diné 'álah nádleehii béeso 'anídaiyíł'igo 'ákót'éego yik'é nináda'adlééh. 'Índa bee 'i'íilkeedígíí dó' ła' t'áá nihí ndahidiilnih daanigo k'ad béeso ła' yiniyé hasht'e' ndayii'aah.

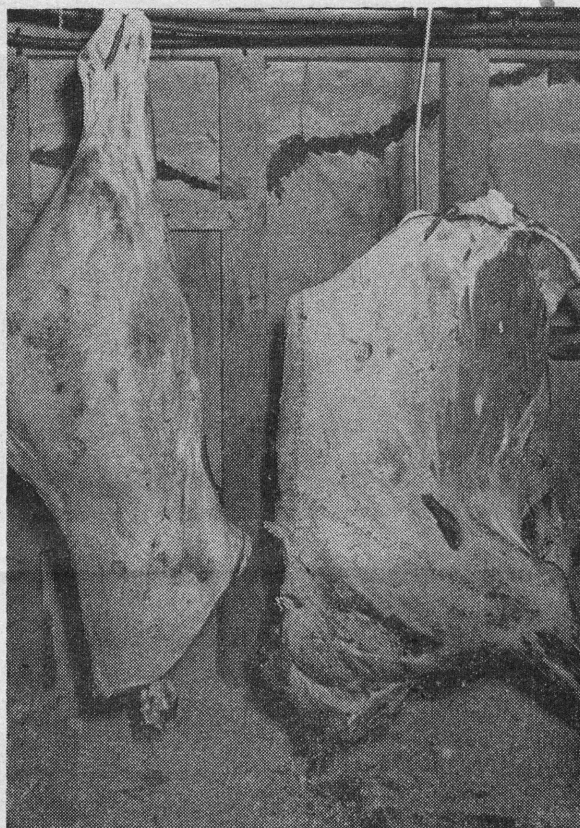
Díí k'ad kót'éego diné t'áá kóníghání nahalingo 'álah nádleehgo k'ad t'áá hazhó'ó yee 'ahidaneesdin dóo 'ayóo 'ahíłká 'anájah dooleet náasdi, jó 'ákóq deeskidgo 'át'é daaní, dóo ts'ídá 'éí biniiyé 'ádeit'j daanigo t'áá hazhó'ó yídaneedł'jigo yaa naakai.

### LEUPP COMMUNITY PROGRAM

A very satisfactory community program has been in operation in the Leupp community this past year.

The program is a result of the community working as a whole. Community leaders, missionaries and government employees donated freely of their time and efforts to make the venture a success.

Participation by as many individuals as possible was one goal. In addition, contributions were made by different specialists; as, the sanitarian, soil scientist, medi-



This beef at the Phoenix Indian School is ready to go to the kitchen. Notice that each is stamped, which shows that it was inspected by the government and found all right.

Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi 'át'é kwii béégashii bitsj' naaki dah hidétézhígíí. Díí k'ad kót'éego 'áłchíní da'ólta'ígíí béégashii bitsj' bá ndahageeh. 'Índa 'atsj'ígíí ts'ídá, hazhó'ó danil'j. Hazhó'ó danil'jii dóo 'índa 'atsj' bikáa'gi biki da'ashchínígíí bik'i ndaa'-nil. 'Áko néel'jii' bééhózin.

cal officer, principal teacher, district supervisor, policeman, tribal delegate, et al., in the district. The entertainments were organized so that every visual aids possible was used. At dates when specialists could not appear, the school gave demonstrations, or special movies were shown.

At each meeting current news was presented in Navajo and English by a member of the local staff.

All expenses of the program were paid from contributions. In addition an objective was set to raise funds for the purchase of a projector.

A result of this program is the feeling that the people in the Leupp community feel that they are much closer bound into a friendly working relationship.

Dzaanééz t'óó náánáłahjii' daashchíingo 'át'é—télii dóo łjii' bił 'ahidahidii'níłgo bá nidahachíihii 'át'é—'éí bāqgo dzaanééz doo nida'iiłchíih da.

Mules are hybrids—half donkey and half horse—and are unable to reproduce their kind.





**THE PAINTED DESERT**—A beautiful land to the tourist passing through but at present a valueless wasteland to Navajos.

Halchíítah deilní Naabeehó kót'éégóó. Kó-dahoot'éégóó doo bits'áqádóó chodahoo'jį da, nanise' ndi bikáá' ádingo nahaz'ą. 'Áko ndi níl'į biniyęgo Bilagáana nílęi nįzaadęę' ndadi-kahii daashįį nęeląą' yaa łah náádleełgo n-náhahááh.

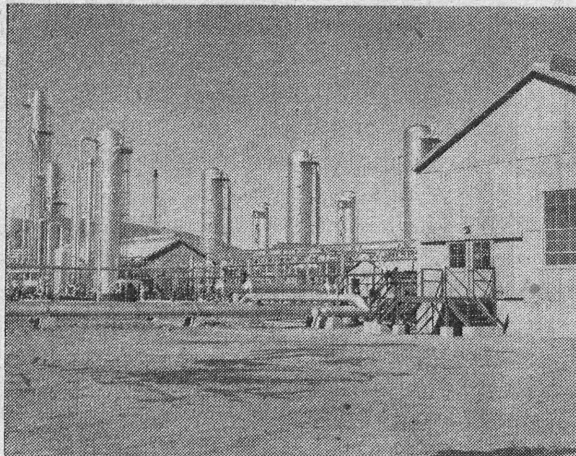
### Kéyah Baa 'Áháýąągi Yaa 'Ádahonizin Lá Ła'

By Lila Currie, Education Specialist  
Chinle, Arizona

Ch'íníłįgi 'ólta'ígii dóó kọjį daashįį honít-sogo bił hahoodzo, 'éi 'ákóą nááda'ólta'ígii bitah nídishdáahgo 'ákóą 'átchínį da'ólta'ígii shinaat' yádaakti' łeh. 'Áko nílęi ha'át'ęegi da díi kọjį kéyah baa 'áháyą honít'į'jį bee na'niti-nii t'áa yee háadaadzih łeh shináát. Łah 'ashkii léi' bitsii' 'álts'ísigo bá yilzhée'go baa dajoodloh, bí dó' 'áádęę' t'óó yaa ch'ideeldlo'-go 'aní, bitsii' yidíłniigo, "ch'it' łeeh bó'oo-gáázł lá" dajinii łeh kót'ęego shįį 'áátđajini ní.

Díi k'ad t'áa 'aaníi 'ákót'ęego kéyah baa 'ádahayąągi 'átchínį bee nanitin kwii Ch'íníłį haz'ąągi. Bá da'ólta'į, 'inda t'áa nílááhjį kéyah baa áháýąąjį yindaalnishii da yił yaa ní-daat'įigo díi k'ad kót'ęego 'átchínį ndeinitin.

T'áa nílááh 'átchínį yázhi da'ólta' yiniiyé yah 'anájah góne' ndi t'áa bee bich'į' yáti' díi kéyah naagháagi. Daądąą' dóó wóshdęę' 'ákót'ęego 'átchínį nanitingo hodideeshzhiizł dóó 'éi t'áa 'ákót'ęego baa 'ooldahgo 'átchínį nílęi dabighangóó 'anáhaaskai. Díi kọjį 'ólta'go góne' bídahoo'aah daníłinii t'áa 'áltso yída-hooł'aah dóó díi kọjį kéyah baa 'áháyą naagháájį dó' t'áa bá náhoot'aahgo yaa naakai. Kéyah daníł'į da biniyę t'ł'óó'góó ch'ínát'ish 'átchínį. 'Aadóó kọjį 'i'íilkeedí da 'ádaat'ęii,



A Compressor and refining station of the El Paso Natural Gas Company. This station is located near Fruitland, New Mexico.

Tó kọ'į wolyęego łęeyi'di dahólónigii kwii nizhónigo hasht'e daalne'go bá 'áhoolyaa, 'aadóó nítch'į bitahgo 'anáadaalne'go 'éi nílęi danįzaadgóó béesh bá ndaaz'áago 'ákóą da-díłłi'go chodao'į. El Paso Natural Gas Company wolyęego yee dah yikahii díi 'ákót'ęego yá 'ádahoolaa nílęi Bááh Díilid hoolyęedi. 'Éi díi kwii naaltsoos biká'ígii 'áadi 'át'ę.

'inda kéyah da naaltsoos bikáá' bida'alyaii t'áa 'áltso bá sinil. 'Ak'óą, 'inda ch'ıl bináá' da kót'ęego dahidínisé dabidi'níigo bee nda-nitin.

Díi k'ad kót'ęego 'ihoo'aahígii ts'idá t'áa 'ákónęęhe 'át'ęego yaa nitsídaakees, dóó 'átch'ishdęę' bá da'ólta'į daníłinii, 'inda 'átchínį da t'áa 'áltso ts'idá yídaaneedłį nahalingo yaa naakaigo 'át'ę. T'ah nít'ęę' lá daąłahgóó t'áa 'ákót'ęego bee 'ídahoo'aah łeh, jó kwii nidzinígii dó t'áa bił naat'į. Díi k'ad kót'ęego 'átchínį 'ídahooł'aahgo, jó 'áko níláahjį' t'áa 'ákót'ęego bidine'ę yee yił náadahalne' doo-leeł dóó łá' shą' t'áa 'ákót'ęego yee nda'nitin dooleeł nílęi náasdi.

### CONSERVATION CONSCIOUS

Lila Currie

Soil Conservation has become a by-word among the children of the Chinle area. One over-zealous young student was heard answering comments about his recent crew-type hair cut by simply grinning, running his fingers through what was left of his hair, and saying, "Over-grazed".

The program was made possible by the combined efforts of the education and the Soil and Moisture Conservation personnel employed at Chinle.

Conservation teaching was included in Classroom activities of grades one through five. Classes began these conservation projects in March and continued their study the remainder of the school year. There were exercises

(Continued on page 7)





Above are some of the new signs which will grace the Navajo Reservation roads. They are made on material which can be seen at night.

Kwii be'elyaaígíí 'atiingóó dah naaztánígíí 'ádaat'é. Díí k'ad Naabeehó bitahgóó da'ní-tiingóó dah naaztáq dooleet biniiyé 'ádaalne'. Tí'ée'go bi'didla'go 'ayóo daat'íí t'eh yígíí 'ádaat'é.

Date ..... 19...

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(Continued from page 6)

in reading, language, art, arithmetic, social studies, and science. Various teacher-pupil prepared reading charts were displayed during the study. Dramatization was used among the younger children to clarify conservation concepts. Many experiments were performed. Field trips, visual aids, pamphlets, seeds, trees, and suggestions by the Soil and Moisture Conservation personnel augmented the program.

The enthusiasm displayed by both instructors and students toward conserving this God-given heritage can not be minimized. It is hoped that this program will stimulate schools in this and other areas to develop similar programs. In this way, children will learn the vital message concerning our abused natural resources. They, in turn, will help teach their parents and friends.



## Naanish Binaaltsoos Dabidii'nínígíí

Daa yit'éego béeso bá nanideehii. 'óolyé sá jileehgo hach'i' ndahalyé ha'nínígíí dóó n'léi 'átchíní da b'qah 'ádahoodjítii bich'i' ndahal-yéhígíí? Bee nahaz'á danilínii hád'áq' shíí díí social security wolyéego bit haz'áq'jí bá ndaah-ya'go díí kót'éego sá bibéeso t'áá ndahalyé dooleet daanigo 'ákót'éego saad ta' yá yíih deizo, 'áko ndi 'éi t'áá Wáashindoon bilák'ee silá nahalingo bee hoogáát k'ad. 'Áájí yá sizí. Diné naanish binaaltsoos wolyéii bee dahólóo-nii n'léi t'áá ha'át'éegi da ndaalnishgo béeso yik'é ndaalnishígíí ta' bits'áq' nínadahadlááh. 'Áko díí béeso hats'áq' nídahadlááhígíí 'éi t'áá 'altso naaltsoos bikáá' bééhózinigo 'óólzin. 'Áko 'éi n'léi háadi da hajistihgo, naanish doo bízhneel'áq' da hazl'í'go 'éi n'át'áq' hach'i' nínahályéego bee k'ínáházt'i' dooleet. 'Índa háadi da ha'átchíní t'ah bik'i dzooldziłgo ha'át'íhii da hazéé' yist'íid sil'í'go nijilnishgo béeso hats'áq' nánahadlááh bich'i' ndahalyéego daashíí nízahgóó b'qah ndadínóónah, 'áko t'áá bá joolnish nahalin nilí. 'Áko díí k'ad kót'éego naaki 'ahóolt'á'go old'áge and survivors insurance deitní. 'Índa díí k'ad béeso n'át'áq' ha'átchíní há bich'i' nínahályéhígíí 'éi 'ání-zahjii' nijishnishígíí t'éiyá bóhólníih. 'As'ah-góó ndaashnishii l'q'í dabibéeso. Doo nízad-góó nijishnish dago shíí 'ałdó' béeso yígíí doo t'áq' da.

Daa yit'éego ni'iilyé? Díí kwii n'át'áq' ha-ch'i' nínahályé ha'níigo baa hane'ígíí táá' 'ał'áq' 'át'éego na'iilyé: Naanish doo bízh-neel'áq' da jileehgo n'léi nánhidizidgo hach'i' na'iilyé t'eh ha'átchíní bik'idzooldził nt'ée'ii bit. 'Índa ha'átchíní da bik'idzooldził nt'ée' b'qah náho'dist'íid sil'í'go nánhizidgo há bich'i' ni'iilyé dooleet béeso hats'áq' nánahadlááh nt'ée' t'áá nininítna'jii. 'Índa 'asdzání bit jínáanii t'éiyá yidziihgo 'éi béeso yéé t'áá

(Continued on page 8.)



(Continued from page 7)

łahjii' t'áá 'át'é bich'i' ndoolyéét, 'asdzáníí yilnish nt'ée'go 'éi dinéjii t'áá 'ákót'éego bich'i' ni'ndoolyéét 'atdó' t'áá 'át'é t'áá łahjii'. T'áá 'íiyisíi t'áá sáhá jiiináá nt'ée'go, doodaii' ní-láahdi 'ájidindáq' hasht'e' ho'dilnéehgo há yindoogaafii t'áá 'ádingo łá' da t'áá háiida 'áajii' 'íiyáago há yinaayáago 'ááji bich'i' ni'ndoolyéét. T'áá kóníghánigo hak'éi danilíinii łá' ndaakai shíi' ndi kóji hasht'e' hoolaa'ji bich'i' ni'ndoolyéét. 'Éi dó' 'akót'éé lá, 'akon.

Daa yit'éego béeso nanideeh shíi' 'ákót'éego hach'i' ndahalyé? Naanish social security wolyéii bił danít'i'ii 'atah binjilnishgo béeso hach'i' nahalyéé shíi' łá' nílaahdi há hasht'e' nehet'aah, 'inda t'áá hó 'ádá nijilnish ndi t'áá bee hojiił'a'go díi social security wolyéhigii béeso łá' há hasht'e' ndayii'aahgo 'ázhdoolíił, 'aníłtsogi 'éi béeso náajiiłbiihígii t'éiyá bik'ehgo wolta' níléi táá' náhidizídiił, 'éi "quarters of coverage" deilni. 'Akót'éego béeso łá' há hasht'e' nehet'aahgo 'ádeil'i' dóo nílaáhdéé' Wáashindoon dó' łá' yee 'análwo', díi k'ad 'ákót'éego béeso ndanideehii hach'i' ndahalyé. Ha'át'íi 'óolyé QUARTER OF COVERAGE? Níléi nináhaháahjii' naakits'áadah nínádizi'. 'Éi táá' nídeezidgo 'ahádaasdzogo náadayólta'. Haigo Yas Níłt'ees dabijiniigii' łáa'ii bee ha-hool'a. Wóózch'íiłd ha'nínigii nídizi'jii' náhidizídigii táá' sinil. 'Áadóo hanáahool'áhigii 'éi níléi Ya'iiishjáashchilí wolyéhigii nínáádizi'jii' táá' 'atkéé' náánás'nil. 'Aadóo hanáahool'áhigii níléi Bini Ant'áqtsoh wolyéhigii nínáádizi'jii' łá' 'atkéé' náánás'nil. 'Aadóo níléi Níłch'itsoh wolyéhigii nínáádizi'jii' táá' 'atkéé' náánás'nil. 'Ako t'áá 'át'égo naakits'áadah nilj. Díi k'ad táá' náhidizídigii biyi' béeso 'ashdladiin dóo dego hahool'áago náajiiłbiihigo 'éi bik'ehgo béeso náhadłáhigii há bééhózin. Díi k'ad 'ákót'éego ts'ídá bééhózinigo há 'óólzin social security ha'nígo biniiyé béeso ha-ts'áq' náhadłáhigii.

SOCIAL SECURITY wolyéii baa hane'ígii łá' náábikáá' dooleet díi naaltsoos, 'éidígii baqago t'áá biká dasídóo'íi'. Háálá níléi háajii da naanish biniiyé nídadohkahii t'áá 'atah nihidéét'i'go 'át'é díi.

#### YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY

WHAT IS FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE? It is a family insurance plan provided by the social security law and operated by the United States Government. Under this law, gainfully employed people contribute during their working years to provide an income for themselves and their families when their usual income from employment is cut off by old age or death. Through contributions based on the amount of their wages and

self-employment income, they establish rights to future benefits. The amount of the monthly benefits to a family will depend on the amount of the insured person's earnings and on the number of other members of the family who are entitled to payments as the insured person's dependents.

WHAT KINDS OF INSURANCE PAYMENTS ARE MADE? There are three kinds of payments: Monthly retirement payments to insured persons and their families; monthly survivors payments to the families of insured persons who die; and lump-sum payments to an insured worker's widow or widower, or to the person who paid the worker's burial expenses. This lump sum will be paid even when there is a survivor who is immediately eligible for monthly insurance payments.

HOW DO YOU EARN THESE INSURANCE PAYMENTS? By earning enough in wages or self-employment income over a sufficient length of time in work that comes under the law. These requirements are measured in "quarters of coverage." WHAT IS A QUARTER OF COVERAGE? The calendar year is divided into four 3-month periods or quarters, ending March 31, June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 31. Each calendar quarter in which an employee is paid wages of \$50 or more in covered employment is a "quarter of coverage" for determining his insurance status under social security. Watch this paper for more information on YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY.

#### Dibé Bighaa' Danil'ínigii

T'áá 'ániidigo naghái Tséyaai hoolyéédéé' diné nidilt'éego, John Morgan dóo Joe Tom, níléi Vaughn, New Mexico hoolyéégóo Bilagáana łá' yił naaskai. Dibé bighaa', 'inda dibé da ts'ídá 'aláahdi 'ádaat'éii danil'i' baa na'aldeehgo 'éi biniiyé 'ákóq' na'asdee'. Bilagáana bił nidziskaii 'éiyá łá' Mr. Homer Power wolyéé lá, łá' 'éiyá Mr. Henry Coddington wolyé, t'áá 'átah Na'nízhoozhidóo naa'aashgo.

Díi dibé danil'i' biniiyé 'átah 'azli'jii' ha'nínidi Dził Ghá'á, 'inda Naasht'ézhí da, dóo Bilagáana biljii' dahółoonii da t'óó 'ahayóí 'átah daazli'jii'.

Dibé bighaa' 'at'qq 'ádaat'éii bee haalzídgo bee 'at'qq nidaa'nilgo baa na'asdee'. T'áá 'éi bee na'nitin niljgo.

'Ako díi k'ad Naabeehó 'ákóq' 'atah naazh- 'áazhii t'áá shíi' hazhó'ó dibé bighaa' 'at'qq 'ádaat'éii hayísid dóo bił bééhózingo nát'áazh. Díigi 'át'éego t'áá hanáa' bee jinil'jiihgo 'áádóo t'áá hó baa nítiszdiiikos, k'ad shíi' 'ákót'éego yee dah 'adii'eezhgo 'át'é díi hastóí nidilt'éego.

#### WOOL CLINIC

A group made up of Mr. John Morgan and Mr. Joe Tom from Whitewater, New Mexico, Mr. Homer Powers, County Agent, of Gallup New Mexico, and Mr. Henry Coddington, Farm Supervisor, also of Gallup, recently made a trip to Vaughn, New Mexico, to attend a sheep and wool clinic.

Present at the meeting were Navajos, Apaches and

(Continued on page 9.)



## Tók'eh Hashchíín

Díí kwii naaltsoos biká'igi 'át'éego t'ahgóó diné bá tók'eh hashchíín bá 'ádaalne'go na'al-dloosh ndeiniyood shíí 'ákwíí tó bá dahóló. Chidí naa'na'í da 'ádaat'éii bee bina'anishgo wóyahgo dóó hótsoago hahwiiskáqgo 'át'é. Níléí daat'ahgóó bita' d'íí, 'índa 'ashdla' da tsin naaztáqgo kót'éego tó bá hadahwiiskáqgo 'á-dahoolyaa. 'Áko tó bich'i' nízaad doo daha'níi da. Díí tó bá hadahwiiskánígíí t'a' yaago bii' dahózaad, yaago tádiin 'adées'eez 'ákwíí t'éiyá 'aghá nda'a'kid. 'Áko tó bii' hadibííhgo t'áa doo shóhoot'éégóó tó hólóo t'eh. Hazhó'ó 'ál-yaago doo bii' hááhodibingóó 'át'é.

'A'lt's'q'ahjigo bits'a'ní'ahígíí bita'déé' biyi'j' tó dadeezl'í nínádaht'íhgo, 'índa yas nídaal-yíhgo da. Nagháí bih yílinígíí t'áa bich'i'gi 'éiyá bá hasht'e nááhoolyaaago 'ákwíí n'íléidéé' t'eezh dahidi'eetii, 'índa ts'iilzéí da dahidi'eetii yí' hidideet. 'Áádóó 'índa béesh bá bighá n'í'áago hahwiiskáníj' tó ts'iilzéí bitah 'ádingo bih yíí.

Díí kót'éego tók'eh hashchíín 'ál'ínígíí Naabeeshó dine'é t'a' t'áa 'íiyisíí bit' yá'adaat'ééh. 'Índa nda'anishgo diné t'a' chidí naa'na'í naabqqs yee yídahool'aah, 'éí 'ákwíí yee ndaalnish biniiyé bá níná'ní'go. Díí k'ad tók'eh hashchíín 'áhálnéehgi Naabeeshó t'áa bí yindaalnishgo t'a' deit'í. Béesh t'eeh hi'níí'gi ndi t'áa bí yindaalnish.

Lq'í ndaht'ínggo, díí tó bá hahwiiskánígíí tó bii' hadibííhgo, t'a' wó'q daanah ndi 'éí 'áádóó yaago kéyah bikáa'góyaa bee nínáa-da'niyeesh. Jó 'éí 'áádóó 'ákót'éego chonáa-náot'í níl'í.

Hastáqgo haz'q' t'áa 'íiyisíí bee bíhoneedl'í díí kót'éego 'ál'ínígíí:

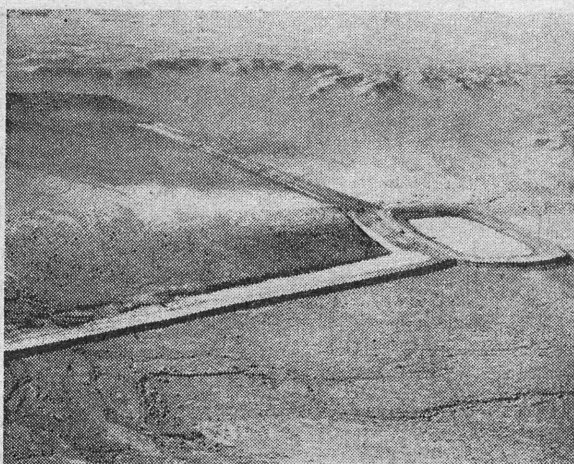
1. Na'al-dloosh diné dah deinéeyódígíí kodóó tó bá hóló.
2. Kót'éego kéyah bina'azhnishgo bikooh ha-ts'ózi 'ádin dóó t'eezh níléí háájí shíí t'óó yóó 'adaha'eet ha'nínéé 'ádin.
3. 'Índa díí tó bá hahwiiskánígíí tó háádadi-bííhgo wó'q nídaagohígíí bee nínááhált'eehgo bee ch'il nínáadanit'q'.
4. 'Índa díí tó bii' dina'.
5. Kót'éego tó bá hasht'e hoolyaaago, nizhóni-

(Continued from page 8)

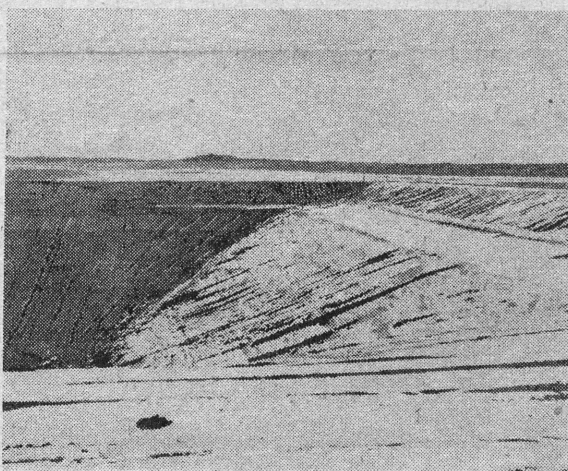
Zuni Indians with many white people.

Much of the time at the clinc was devoted to grading and classifying sheep; mostly from the characteristics of the fleece.

Upon the return of these Navajos much valuable information was brought to the reservation. This meeting has created much interest in the improvement of the sheep industry in the Whitewater area.



Double District Charco



4½ Miles N. E. of Polacca, Arizona

go 'ályaago níléí tádiin, ashdladiin, dóó ní-wohgóó nááhaigóó bííghah t'áadoo hááho-dibiní.

6. 'Índa kót'éego tó bá hasht'e hoolyaa yígíí t'áa 'íiyisíí Naabeeshó dine'é yídaneedl'í, yídaneedl'íjgo t'áa bí yindaalnishgo nizhónigo t'a' dayoolíí, háála ts'ídá t'áa 'ákó-néehé 'ádeit'í danizin 'éí bee 'át'é.

## THE CHARCO

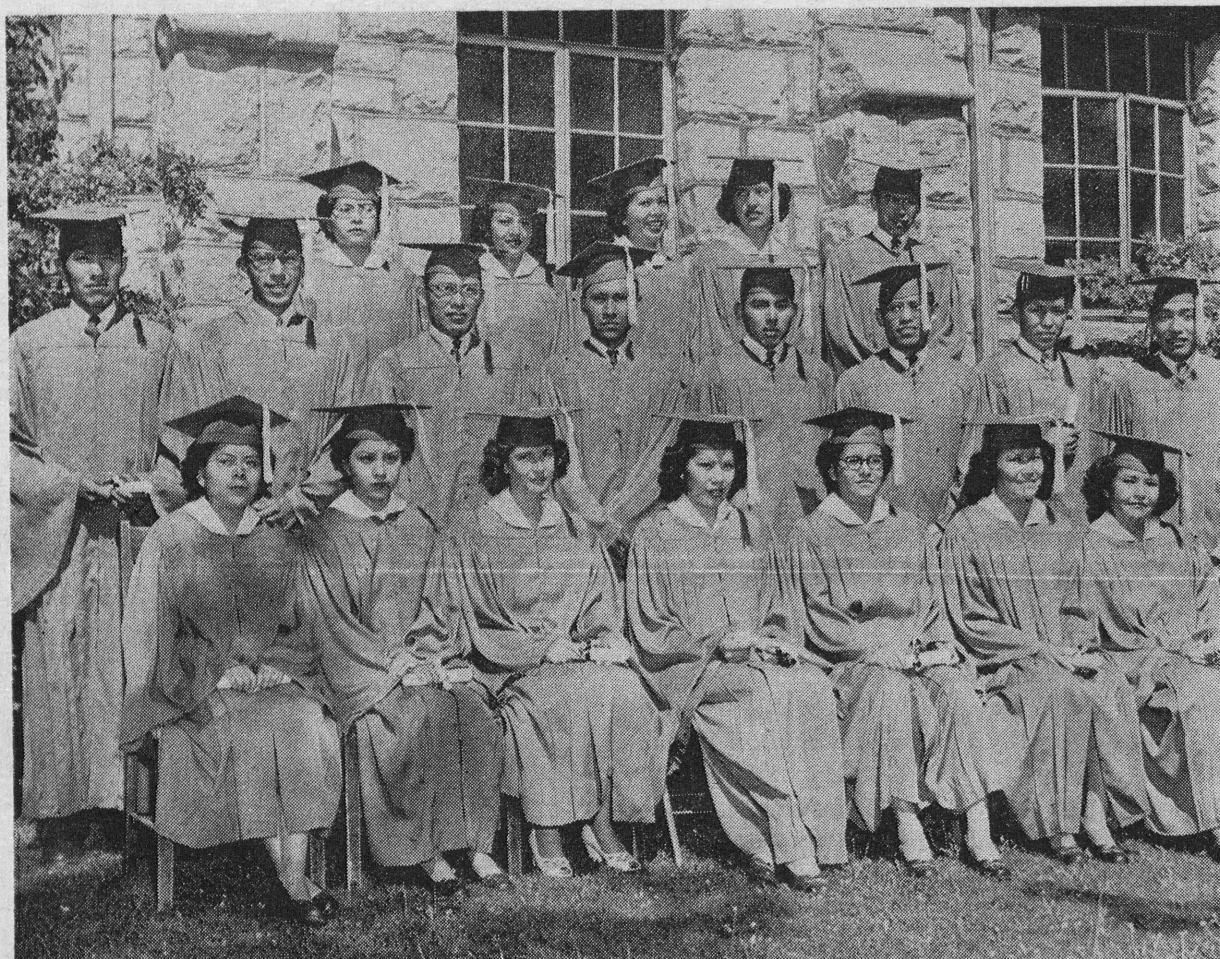
The Charco is a deep hole in the ground to store water for livestock to use. It is dug with heavy machinery. They are located about four or five miles apart so livestock do not have to travel great distances to get water. Many of the charcos hold from 5 to 8½ million gallons of water in the deep part, besides that stored in the desilting pond in front of the charco. The deep charco is enclosed on all four sides and is about 30 feet deep.

Water is caught in a pond in front of the charco during runoff after rains and there the water is stopped in this pond and the silt, sand and trash drop out. It then slowly enters the charco through a culvert pipe.

Navajos like charcos wery well. They operate SMC tractors during construction. They also lay the culvert pipe and do other work on the project which is necessary to

(Continued on page 10)





Members of the graduating class of 1952 at Ganado Mission school were as follows:

(Left to right) Sitting: Virginia Tottsie, Betty Timeche, Frances Haldeman, June Curley, Helen McCabe, Eunice Chee, and Marie Cleveland.

Standing: Phillip Claus Chee, Leo Arnold, Leo Thomas, Robert Arthur, Caleb Johnson, Fritz Poocha, Willis Lomavaya, and Larsen Addington.

Standing top row: Elva Jean Maloney, Judith Poola, Elvira Wilson, Karletta Dalton, and Heighton James.

Díí kwíí tsíłkéí dóó ch'íkéí naaltsoos yik'i naazínígíí 'éí Lók'aah Niteel hoolyéegi 'éé' neishoodii bá 'ólta'ígí da'ólta' nt'éé'. 'Éí daqdaqá' naakits'áadahígíí wolyéego 'ólta'ígí yíghah da'asłíj. 'Áko ndi 'ólta'ígíí t'áá bá náás honít'i'. Díí ghaai shíí ta' háadi náada'ólta' dooleet.

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make the charco a success.

If there is more water during a rain than the Charco can hold, it is spilled onto a flat grassed area near by. The water spreads over the grassed area and gets more grass to grow for the livestock.

This type of conservation work is good for the following purposes:

1. It gives the livestock water to drink.
2. It stops the gullies from cutting and controls erosion.
3. It makes the grass grow where extra water is not needed to fill the charco.
4. It supplies water when all shallow water holes are empty during drouth years.
5. A charco will be good from 30 to 50 or more years.
6. The Navajo people like deep charcos and are willing to do their part to make them a success.

### 'Ajéí Bqah Dah Dahoyoo'aatgi

Indians nihi'di'níinii 'ajéí bqah dah haz'á wolyéii ts'ídá 'aláahgo nihaa yinít'íigo 'át'éé lá. Bilagáana da 'azee 'íí'íní danilíinii nihá ndeítqahgo t'áá 'aaníí 'ákót'é daaní.

Náánáta' dine'é danilíinii, Bilagáana da 'adaat'éí, jéí 'ádíjh wolyéii doo hózhó baa nídaat'íígoó díí Indians niidlíinii t'éiyá 'ayóo nihidééłnii lá jiní. Indians danilíinii 'ashdladi 'aláah 'ánanéelqá'go jéí 'ádíjh wolyéii 'áboot-díjít lá daanígo yaa dahalne' 'ákót'ééji ndeítkaahii.

### TUBERCULOSIS AND INDIANS

Government officials state that tuberculosis is the foremost killer among the American Indian.

Indian deaths from tuberculosis are five times as great as in other races living in the United States.